

18 Glozel Texts

Stuart L. Harris, October 2011

Summary of Glozel Texts

From 300 to 200 BC, people in southern France wrote in a dialect of Old European called Glozel after the name of the nearest town. In this dialect, the second written vowel of a word changed in a regular manner, except for a reindeer on a stone written without a dialect.

The translations sample a large body of inscriptions on different materials, enough to establish the language, syllabary and dialect.

GLO-49.5, a stone ring, anticipates promotion to leadership of her clan.

984-2-181, a schist bracelet, requests Old Woman 'to plant our desires in a peaceful clearing'.

GF61, a reindeer scratched on stone, calls to dinner and to his death a favorite reindeer.

Tablet 5 encourages her future daughter-in-law to withstand harsh criticism from her relatives, and lists some special gifts for her wedding, including a wedding sleigh.

Glozel Syllabary

Table 1: Glozel syllabary.

A	Ä	E	I	O	U	Y	
1	5	10	50	100		Glozel	
a	ä	e	i	o	u	y	
X		^			^		
ha	hä	he	hi	ho	hu		H
U			↑	T			
ja	jä	je		jo	ju		J
S							
ka	kä	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky	K
V	↓	✓	∩				
la	lä	le	li	lo	lu	ly	L
H	h			+		//	
ma	mä	me	mi	mo	mu		M
S	~	o	-				
na	nä	ne	ni	no	nu	ny	N
Y	Y	J	<	h	G		
pa	pä	pe	pi	po	pu	py	P
Y	Y	Y	T		>		
ra	rä	re	ri	ro	ru		R
Y	Y	Y	^	∩	⊥	♀	
sa	sä	se	si	so	su		S
H	=	N	z	□	z		
ta	tä	te	ti	to	tu		T
Y	••			?			
va	vä	ve	vi	vo	vu		V
U			L	∩	φ		

History of Glozel

On March 1, 1924, at Glozel in southern France, 17 km from Vichy, seventeen-year old Emile Fradin was guiding a cow-drawn plow across a hillside when its hoof became stuck in a cavity. Upon freeing the hoof, Emile realized the cow had broken through the ceiling of an underground chamber. He and his grandfather Claude Fradin excavated the chamber, which had walls of clay bricks and sixteen clay floor tiles containing human bones and ceramic fragments. Over the next four years, additional excavations uncovered some 3000 objects, such as bracelets, rings, sculptures and vases, many with inscriptions, plus a hundred clay tablets.

What should have been a routine excavation turned into a political nightmare when Rene Dussuad, curator at the Louvre, could not imagine how drawings of extinct mastodons and writing could co-exist, certainly not in France. He did everything in his power to invalidate the find and incarcerate everyone associated with the excavation, resulting in archaeological war.

“Adrienne Picandet, a local teacher, visited the Fradins' farm in March, and afterwards informed the Minister of Education about the site. On July 9, another teacher, Benoit Clément, visited the Fradins representing the Société d'Emulation du Bourbonnais, later returning with a man called Viple. Clément and Viple used pickaxes to break down the chamber's remaining walls, which they took away with them. Later, Viple wrote to Émile Fradin identifying the site as Gallo-Roman, dating to between about A.D 100-400, and possibly of archeological importance.

“The January issue of the Bulletin de la Société d'Emulation du Bourbonnais mentioned the finds, intriguing Antonin Morlet, a Vichy physician and amateur archaeologist. Morlet visited the farm on 26 April, offering 200 francs to be allowed to complete the excavation. Morlet began his excavations on 24 May, 1925, discovering tablets, idols, bone and flint tools and engraved stones. Morlet identified the site as Neolithic in a report entitled Nouvelle Station Néolithique published in September 1925, with Émile Fradin listed as co-author.

“Two other tombs were uncovered in 1927. More excavations were performed in April 1928. After 1941, a new law outlawed private excavations, and the site remained untouched until the Ministry of Culture re-opened excavations in 1983. The full report was never published, but a 13 page summary appeared in 1995. The authors suggest that the site is medieval (roughly A.D. 500 - 1500), possibly containing some earlier Iron Age objects, but was likely enriched by forgeries.”

“French archaeological academia was dismissive of Morlet's 1925 report, published by an amateur and a peasant boy. Morlet invited a number of archaeologists to visit the site during 1926, including Salomon Reinach, curator of the National Museum of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, who spent three days excavating. Reinach confirmed the authenticity of the site in a communication to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. Similarly, famous archaeologist Abbé Breuil excavated with Morlet and was impressed with the site, but on 2 October, Breuil wrote that “everything is false except the stoneware pottery.”

“At the meeting of the International Institute of Anthropology in Amsterdam, held in September 1927, Glozel was the subject of heated controversy. A commission was appointed for further investigation, arriving at Glozel on 5 November 1927. During their three day excavation campaign, the archaeologists were observed by spectators, who were by now flocking to the site, as finding various artifacts, but in their report of December 1927, the commission declared everything at Glozel with the exception of a few pieces of flint axes and stone ware as a fake.

René Dussaud, curator at the Louvre and famous epigrapher, also accused Émile Fradin of forgery. On 8 January 1928, Fradin filed suit for defamation against Dussaud.

“Felix Regnault, the president of the French Prehistoric Society, visited Glozel on 24 February 1928. After briefly visiting the site's small museum, he filed a complaint of fraud. On 25 February, the police, under the direction of Regnault, searched the museum, destroyed glass display cases and confiscated three cases of artifacts. On February 28th the suit against Dussaud was postponed due to Regnault's pending indictment against Fradin.

“A new group of neutral archaeologists, called the Committee of Studies, was appointed by scholars who were uncomfortable with the ongoing controversy. Excavating from 12 to 14 April 1928, they found more artifacts, and in their report asserted the authenticity of the site, which they identified as Neolithic.

“Gaston-Edmond Bayle, chief of the Criminal Records Office in Paris, analyzed the confiscated artifacts. Bayle's report identified the artifacts as recent forgeries, and on 4 June 1929, Émile Fradin was indicted for fraud on the basis of Bayle's report. The verdict against Fradin was reverted by an appeal court in April 1931. The defamation charge against Dussaud came to trial in March 1932, and Dussaud was found guilty of defamation.” Wikipedia.

Several different dating techniques place the caches and burials from 300 BC to 15th C AD.

- 300 BC -100 AD – thermoluminescence of 2/3 of pottery, Toronto

- 3rd C BC to 100 AD – writing style of tablets, Hitz of Switzerland

- 4th C – thermoluminescence of pottery, Oxford

- 5th C – radiocarbon of femur, Oxford. Tooth wear indicates an agricultural community.

- 11th to 13th C – radiocarbon of charcoal, Oxford

- medieval – neutron activation analysis of glass, Toronto University

- 13th C – thermoluminescence of pottery, Toronto and Oxford

- 13th C – radiocarbon of two bone tubes, U. of Arizona

- 15th C – radiocarbon of fragment of an ivory ring, Oxford

- recent –thermoluminescence of pottery, but Oxford proved this date to be false.

Glozel Script

Glozel artifacts include drawings of an extinct mammoth and leopard, plus reindeer that supposedly left France long ago. A nearby cave Mas d’Azil has similar writing on pebbles from 9000 BC. Hitz [2004] found letters similar to those on the tablets among inscriptions at:

- Transalpine Gaul

- Cisalpine Gaul in northern Italy and southern Switzerland

- Greek, Etruscan and Latin alphabets

He suggests that Glozel may have been an academy that taught ancient writing and kept old inscriptions. Tablet 5 relates that reindeer were kept to pull wedding sleighs.

Glozel Language

Linguists have proposed over a dozen languages for Glozel, which has about 25 core signs and perhaps 85 total signs. These linguists fall into three approaches: those using a matrix of KA, KE, KI, KO, KU consonant-vowel letters like Linear B, those using pure consonants and vowels like Latin, and a third group proposing that vowels were supplied by the reader, like Hebrew.

Table 2: Glozel tablets' proposed languages. Source Museum de Glozel.

Language	Linguist
Basque	Julio Cejador, Jules Brouta
Celtic	Hanz-Rudolf Hitz
Chaledan	Louis Levistre
Greek	Butavand
Hebrew	Daniel Völter, Charles Bruston, Edouard Biedermann
Iberian	Petrie
Latin	Jullian, Cartereau
Libyan, Numidian, Berber	Baudoin, Esquirol, Rene Gattefosse, Maxime Gorce, Byron de Prorok, Philibert Russo
Ligurian	Arthur Gleye
Minoan Crete	Morlet, Vendryes
Phoenician	Morlet
Punic	de Saint Hillier
Tifining	Butavand
Turkic	Gabriel Arthaud

Morlet compiled a master reference work in 1978, “Glozel – Corpus des inscriptions”, and most artifacts carry his GF number. He thought Glozel might be Minoan, which from my translations would make it Finnish.

Petrie deduced Glozel was close to Iberian, which would also make it a dialect of Finnish.

Others tried Basque, Phoenician, Punic, Lybian, Numidian, Tifining and Berber without success.

Hitz observed Roman numerals in the tablets and attempted Indo European languages. He assumed each letter to be either a consonant or vowel but immediately ran into problems. “It is difficult to understand the reason for the very frequent omission of vowel signs in the Glozel writing. It may have been an abbreviated form of writing where the vowel was not written because it was contained in the pronunciation, perhaps in the letters be, ce, de, etc.” Hitz [2004]:

Glozel GLO-29.6 Small Rock: 'Barren from a short marriage'

GLO-29.6 is a smooth, cylindrical rock with four letters in Glozel script. Dr. Hans-Rudolf Hitz translated this stone into Gallo-Etruscan as SETU, which means 'Here you are' in Breton, by assuming each letter was close to a Latin letter.

Translation

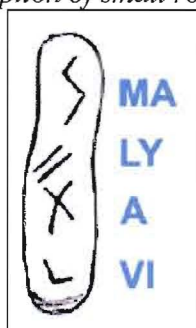
Old Eur: MA LY A-VI.

Finnish: Mahoa lyhyen avio.

English: Barren from a short marriage.

Drawing and Transcription

Figure 1: Drawing and transcription of small rock GLO-29.6. Source Hans Hitz.



Notes on translation

MA = *mahoa* 'barren, farrow'; K17.109 'eaten a **farrow** (*mahoa*) cow'

LY = *lyhyen* 'of-from-for a short'; K32.227 '**for a short** (*lyhyen*) woman to milk'

A-VI = *avio* 'wedlock, marriage; get married'; not in K.

Glozel GLO-49.5 Ring of Stone: 'At the end of a clearing in our fens'

Glozel GLO-49.5 Ring of Stone: 'At the end of a clearing in our fens'

GLO-49.5 (GF 67) is a ring of schist from Glozel that H. R. Hitz dates to about 200 BC. A poem in four stanzas circles clockwise around one face. The central hole is too small for a hand and too big for a finger, so it served some other function. The inscription has defied past attempts at translation. For example:

Paulo Stekel: For father's cuckoo [we] give a prohibition song in extispiciated [when entrails of an animal are being inspected].

H.R. Hitz: Kuva Tot [made it for the son of] Antiautos.

This ring marks the crowning of a new clan leader.

Translation

Old European:

PÄ A SO-LE-ME, MI-NA PÄ VI NY.
A LO ME E-SI, Y-NÄ PE.

Finnish:

Päähän ahon soillemme, minä pää vien nyt.
A'a loi meiät ensin, ynnähän pe'et.

English:

At the end of a clearing in our fens, the head I shall now take.
Old Woman created us, first in all families.

Image and Transcription

Figure 2: Image of GLO-49.5 ring of stone.¹



¹ Morlet, Antonin, "Glozel – Corpus des Inscriptions", 1978, p. 49.

Glozel GLO-49.5 Ring of Stone: 'At the end of a clearing in our fens'

Figure 3: Transcription of GLO-49.5 ring of stone.



Translation Details

Table 3: Translation of GLO-49.5 ring of stone.

L.	Glozel	Old European	Finnish	English
a.1	PÄ A SO- LA -ME	PÄ A SO- LE -ME	Päähän ahon soillemme,	At the end of a clearing in our fens,
a.2	MI- NI PÄ VI NY	MI- NA PÄ VI NY	minä pää vien nyt.	I the head shall take now.
a.3	A LO ME E- SE Y-NÄ PE	A LO ME E- SI Y-NÄ PE	A'a loi meiät ensin ynnähän pe'et.	Old Woman created us first in all families.

Changes to second syllable vowel of the Glozel dialect.

Glozel	A	Ä	E	I	O	U	Y
Old European	E	Ä	I	A	U	O	A

Notes on Translation

3.1 *Akka* means 'woman, old woman, Mother Earth, the supreme deity'. Her written name was condensed into **A** < **A'a** < **Akka**, the first letter of the alphabet, called *akka*.

a.1 -----

PÄ = *päähän* 'at the end'; K20.154 at the end (*päähän*) of the newly cultivated Osmo field'

A = *ahon* 'of a clearing'; K36.308 'the loveliest **clearing** (*aho*) lamenting'

SO-LA-ME < **SO-LE-ME** = *soillemme* 'in our fens'; K12.161 'as a corduroy road **into fens** (*soille*)'; -*mme* 'our' is a common suffix.

a.2 -----

MI-NI < **MI-NA** = *minä* 'I'; K04.145 "**I** (*minä*) drew near"

PÄ = *pää* 'head'; K22.458 'a better **head** (*pää*), a sturdier frame'

VI = *vien* 'I shall transport, take'; K31.359 "**Shall I take** (*vien*) him to Russia"

NY = *nyt* 'now'; K04.167 "**Now** (*nyt*) tie the silk ribbons on your face"

a.3 -----

A = *A'a* 'woman, old woman' fr. *akka*; K02.301 "**Woman** (*Akka*) living under the earth"

LO = *loi* 'she created, formed'; K01.272 'there **she formed** (*loi*) places to seine for salmon'

ME = *meiät* 'us'; K30.375 "what track is leading **us** (*meiät*) on"

E-SE < **E-SI** = *ensin* 'first'; K17.294 '**first** (*ensin*) mother among humans'

Y-NÄ = *ynnähän* 'in all'; K

PE = *pe'et* 'families' from *pere*; K24.205 "The **family** (*pere*) bade you whip her"

Glozel GLO-49.5 Ring of Stone: 'At the end of a clearing in our fens'

Glozel Ring of Stone

Alice and Robert Gerard, Hans-Rudolph Hitz and Roslyn Strong wrote about the unique rings of stone from Glozel.

“The Glozel rings are the only schist rings known to be decorated with characters. The stone probably came from the workshop at Montcombroux-les-Mines, where bracelets were produced from the end of the Bronze Age through the La Tène period.

“Most Glozel rings are smaller than those from other sites, and many are inscribed with alphabetic symbols and decorative elements. They are not completely round and are more roughly finished than completed bracelets found at St. Menoux, Vix and other sites. Like urns and other artifacts from Glozel, they appear hastily made, perhaps to be used in some kind of dedicatory rite.

“The internal diameter of the Glozel rings varies from 2.4 to eight centimeters. Eleven of the rings have an internal diameter of less than 4 centimeters, larger than rings for the finger but too small to fit over a human wrist, and were therefore not designed to be used as actual bracelets.

“One ring was unadorned. Three rings were decorated on both sides with alphabetic symbols, two rings have symbols on one side and a decorative hatching on the other side, and six rings have alphabetic symbols on only one side. One has animal heads engraved on both sides along with letters.²

² Alice and Robert Gerard, Hans-Rudolph Hitz, Roslyn Strong; “Glozel: Bones of Contention”, *The Stone Rings from Glozel*, 2005

Glozel 984-2-181 Schist bracelet: 'O Old Woman'

Schist bracelet 984-2-181 from Glozel dates to about 200 BC. A love poem addressed to the great goddess circles counterclockwise on one face, designed to be read on the left side.

Translation

Glozel

HO VA A! VO PA-**NI** HA-**LO**-ME, A RA, SE-**SI** PE PU ME, A-**LY** VI.

Old European

HO VA A! VO PA-**NA** HA-**LU**-ME, A RA, SE-**SA** PE PU ME, A-**LA** VI.

Finnish

Hoi Vanha Akka! Voit panna halumme, ahoa rauhan, seassa pe'e puien me'en, alla viian.

English

O Old Woman! You can plant our desires in a peaceful clearing, among a family of honey trees, beneath a copse.

Image and Transcription

Figure 4: 984-2-181 Schist bracelet image. Photo Patrick Ferryn.

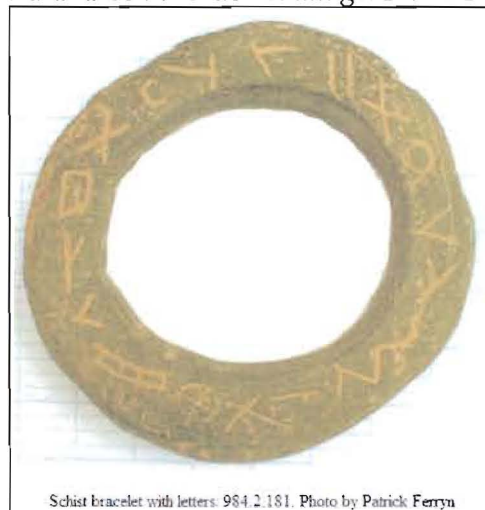
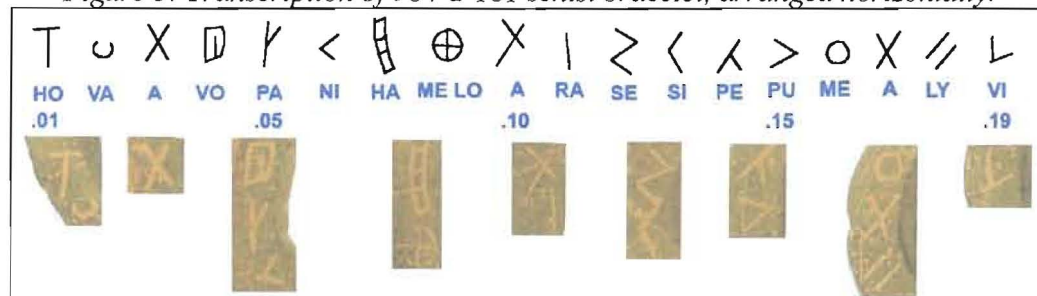


Figure 5: Transcription of 984-2-181 schist bracelet, arranged horizontally.



Glozel 984-2-181 Schist bracelet: 'O Old Woman'

Notes on translation

Changes to second syllable vowel of Glozel.

Glozel	A	E	I	O	U	Y
Linear A	E	I	A	U	O	Ä

The bracelet reads on the left side by rotating the ring clockwise.

a.01 -----

HO = *hoi* 'O'; K22.393 "O (*Hoi*) sisters, my finches"

VA = *vanha* 'old'; K02.089 'Then **old** (*vanha*) Väinämöinen'

A = *a* 'a' 'woman' from *akka*; K08.249 There was an old **woman** (*akka*) there wearing a cloak'

a.04 -----

VO = *voit* 'you can' fr. *voida*; K42.273 perhaps **we will** not **be able** (*voiakana*) another time"

PA-NI < **PA-NA** = *panna* 'to put, to plant'; K24.185 'should one plant (*panna*) a peck of flaxseed'

HA-LO-ME < **HA-LU-ME** = *halumme* 'our desires'; K23.429 "If sometime **the desire** (*halu*) comes to you"

a.10 -----

A = *ahoa* 'in a clearing'; K32.360 'you walk **in a clearing** (*ahoa*)'

RA = *rauhan* 'of peace, peaceful'; K32.489 'Grant **peace** (*rauha*) to the cattle'

SE-SI < **SE-SA** = *seassa* 'among'; K27.326 'adventures **among** (*seassa*) women grievous'

PE = *pe'e* 'a family' fr. *pere*; K18.505 the big **family** (*pere*) must be fed'

a.15 -----

PU = *puien* 'of trees'; K50.372 'straightening out the branches **of trees** (*puien*)'

ME = *me'en* 'honey, of honey'; K09.423 'from plants which let **honey** (*me'en*) flow onto the ground'

A-LY < **A-LA** = *alla* 'beneath, under'; K04.248 'to live **beneath** (*alla*) the waves'

VI = *viian* 'copse, glade' from *viita*; K46.397 'on the edge **of a honeyed copse** (*viian*),

Glozel GF61 Stone Reindeer: 'When Shy Grass sings at dusk'

GF61 is a black stone 11 x 7 cm with an inscribed reindeer in profile. It was part of a cache of Glozel items, some older than the cache. The dialect has no vowel changes, which makes it much older than the 300 BC Glozel tablets that do have vowel changes.

Tablet 5 indicates that domestic reindeer pulled wedding sleighs up until Roman occupation. Thus reindeer alone cannot determine the age.

This is one of the most poignant inscriptions ever made in Europe.

Translation

Old European

SA RU A-KA LA-LO Y, MI KÄ RU ME.
NU RA, RO PU PÄ NÄ.

Finnish

Sa Ruoho Aika lauloa yön, mie käyn ruohomme.
Nuijin rahjus, rouhin puhas pää.

English

When Shy Grass sings at dusk, I shall visit our grass.
I shall club the pitiable creature, I shall smash its handsome head like so.

Image and Transcription

Figure 6: GF61 Stone reindeer image.

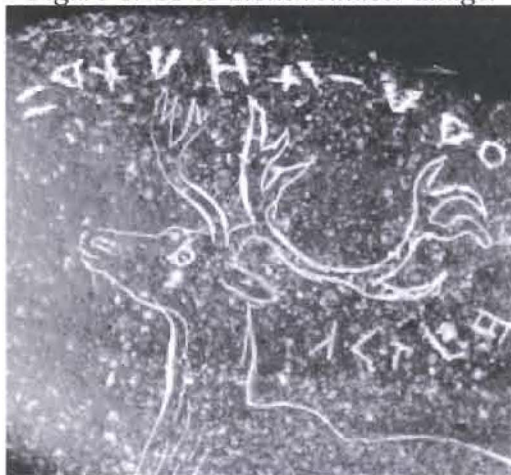
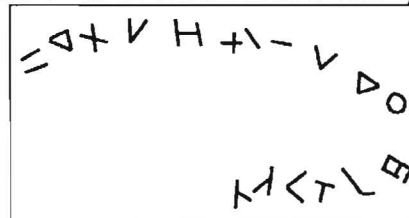


Figure 7: GF61 Stone reindeer inscription.



Glozel GF61 Stone Reindeer: 'When Shy Grass sings at dusk'

Figure 8: GF61 Stone reindeer transcription arranged horizontally.



Notes on Translation

.1 RU A-KA is the reindeer's name.

1.1 -----

SA = *sa* 'when'; K08.175 "**when** (*sa*) you slipped into my flesh"

RU = *ruoho* 'grass'; K02.227 'with foliage on the trees, **grass** (*ruoho*) on the ground'

A-KA = *arka* 'timid, shy'; K03.161 'Autumns the **timid** (*arka*)'

LA-LO = *lauloa* 'sings'; K10.160 '**he sings** (*lauloa*) in a low voice'

Y = *yön* 'at dusk'; K18.042 'a girl working **at dusk** (*yön*), working at dawn'

MI = *mie* 'I'; K03.111 "I (Mie) am young Joukahainen"

KÄ = *käyn* 'I will visit, go, proceed'; K26.333 "**I will go** (*käyn*) fetch my father's sword"

RU-ME = *ruohomme* 'our grass'; K02.227 'with foliage on the trees, **grass** (*ruoho*) on the ground'

1.2 -----

NU = *nuijin* 'I will club'; not in K.

RA = *rahjus* 'the pitiable creature'; not in K

RO = *rouhin* 'I will smash'; K35.063 'you **smashed** (*rouhit*) the net floats to rubbish'

PU = *puhas* 'handsome'; K18.597 'a **handsome** (*puhas*) man was in the stern of the vessel'

PÄ = *pää* 'head'; K23.188 "wash its face, smooth **its head** (*pää*)"

NÄ = *näin* 'like this, thus, in this manner'; K21.417 'that one may live here **thus** (*näin*)'

Glozel tablet-5: 'Peace! We shall fetch words to guard a chilly day.'

Glozel Tablet 5 is an unbroken tablet in excellent condition, inscribed on both sides with neat, clear script in horizontal lines that read left to right, top to bottom. This masterpiece dates from about 300 BC.

"Peace!" implores the groom's mother to her future daughter-in-law. She encourages the young woman to soothe her mother's hostility, spin it off into strands, that she too was born of the same creatress. For men, she will bring red mead. For women, many treasures. For the maiden, a fine headband and a wedding sleigh drawn by reindeer. For herself, her finest gown, shirt and woman's head-dress. They will leave at dusk.

Translation

Finnish

- a1. Rauoha! Käymme puuhe'et kaitsea hornea päivä.
- a3. Ylpeämme su'u vie sa aartehia ava'a.
- a4. Ylene urhea niin, miniä; piä Ännän soan käen rauhan ei soan.
- a5. Kehreäs, kehreässe säiet vihoa miehe'en.
- a6. Niin raahi; aion häät. kai'n maire.
- a7. Käymme yön yhen neion loi mie.
- a8. Noin:
- b1. Ylimäinen pursit äijä miehuuen putken me'en vien.
- b2. Käymme sä a'an parahin nauha pää.
- b3. Armahat urhot lähen: raito vieä hääre'en.
- b4. Mahu yksi viien pe'et, aion.
- b5. Ylimäinen pu'u ja paian, mä a'an pää-pu'u.
- b6. Hoi, meidän reen!
- b7. Yön käymme nähä mielu neion.

English

- a1. Peace! We shall fetch words to guard a chilly day.
- a3. Our proud clan brings you treasures to open.
- a4. Grow brave then, daughter-in-law; hold Anna's battle hand in peace not war.
- a5. Spin, spin into strands the hostility among men.
- a6. Thus have heart; I shall plan a wedding.
- a7. We shall visit at dusk the same maiden who created me.
- a8. Therefore:
- b1. My very best vessels, plenty of manly red mead I shall take.
- b2. We shall go fetch you a woman's finest ribbons for the head.
- b3. Lovely champions I am setting out: a line of reindeer to transport a wedding sleigh.
- b4. It will fit one of five families, I think.
- b5. My very best gown and shirt; my woman's head-dress.
- b6. O, our sleigh!
- b7. At dusk we shall go see a gracious maiden.

Glozel tablet-5: 'Peace! We shall fetch words to guard a chilly day.'

Image and transcription of Side A

Figure 9: Image of Glozel tablet-5a.



Figure 10: Glozel Tablet-5a transcription.

a.1	I T X .	
	RA HO A .	
.2	W J V = T C Y L .	
	KĀ-MĀ PU KA SA HO NI PĀ VI .	
.3	I W } I H X . x L	
	Y PĀ-ME SU VI SA A TA A VI	
.4	I H I / < T Y J V I A J .	
	Y LA U RA NI MI-NE PI NĀ SO KĀ RA E SO .	
.5	n d } = t	
	KE-RA KE-RA SE SĀ VI MI	
.6	C I X V	.7 W I .
	NI RA A HĀ	KĀ-MĀ Y .
.8	I J + .	.9 H
	Y NE LO MI .	NO

Glozel tablet-5: 'Peace! We shall fetch words to guard a chilly day.'

Translation details Side A

Table 4: Glozel Tablet-5a translation.

Line	Glozel	Old European	Finnish	English
a.1	RA-HO-A •	RA-HO-A •	Rauhoa!	Peace!
a.2	KÄ-MÄ PU KA-SA HO-NI PÄ-VI	KA-ME PU KA-SE HO-NA PÄ-VA	Käymme puuhe'et kaitsea hornea päivä.	We shall fetch words to guard a chilly day.
a.3	Y-PÄ-ME SUE VI SA A-TA A-VI	Y-PE-ME SU VI SA A-TE A-VA	Ylpeämme su'u vie sa aartehia ava'a.	Our proud clan brings you treasures to open.
a.4	Y-LA U-RA NI MI-NE PI NÄ SO KÄ RA E SO •	Y-LE U-RE NI MI-NI PI [Ä]-NÄ SO KÄ RA E SO •	Ylene urhea niin, miniä; piä Ännän soan käen rauhan ei soan.	Grow brave then, daughter-in-law; hold Anna's battle hand in peace not in war.
a.5	KE-RA KE-RA-SE SÄ VI MI	KE-RE KE-RE-SE SÄ VI MI	Kehreäs, kehreässe säiet vihoa miehe'en.	Spin, spin into strands hostility among men.
a.6	NI RA A HÄ	NI RA A HÄ	Niin raahi; aion häät	Thus have heart; I will plan a wedding.
a.7	KÄ-MÄ Y •	KÄ-ME Y	Käymme yön	We shall visit at dusk.
a.8	Y NE LO MI •	Y NE LO MI •	yhen neion loi mie.	The same maiden created me.
a.9	NO	NO	Noin:	Therefore:

Changes to the vowel in the second syllable of Glozel.

Glozel	A	Ä	E	I	O	U	Y
Old European	E	E	I	A	U	O	A

Notes on Translation Side A

a.1 Rauhoa is carefully spelled out, ignoring common contractions and second vowel changes.

a.4.1 Y-LE spells *ylen* 'grew' but context requires imperative *ylene* 'grow'.

a.4.6 Ännä, a woman's name, borrows leading Ä from the previous word piä.

a.1 -----

RA-HO-A = *rauhoa* 'peace'; K45.214 'to establish **peace** (*rauhoa*)'

a.2 -----

KÄ-MÄ < **KÄ-ME** = *käymme* 'we shall fetch'; K26.333 "I will go fetch (*käyn*) my father's sword"

PU = *puhe* 'et' 'words'; K23.638 '**words** (*puhe* 'et) kept dropping'

KA-SA < **KA-SE** = *kaitsea* 'to guard, protect'; K30.468 "**guard me** (*kaitse*), gracious God"

HO-NI < **HO-NA** = *hornea* 'chilly, raw'; not in K.

PA-VI < **PA-VA** = *päivä* 'day'; K08.071 'Bright a summer's **day** (*päivä*)'

a.3 -----

Y-PA < **Y-PE** = *ylpeä* 'proud'; K25.132 'your **proud** (*ylpeä*) escort raise you'

ME = *meiän* 'our'; K19.416 "**our** (*meiän*) moons gleam palemly?"

SU = *su'u* 'clan' from *suku*; K24.182 'has a big **clan** (*suku*), many relatives'

VI = *vie* 'brings, carries, takes' from *viedä*; K44.151 'the wind **takes** (*vie*) my green coat'

Glozel tablet-5: 'Peace! We shall fetch words to guard a chilly day.'

SA = *sa* 'you'; K08.175 "when **you** (*sa*) slipped into my flesh"

A-**TA** < A-**TE** = *aartehia* 'treasures'; K18.620 '**treasures** (*aartehia*) in his craft'

A-**VI** < A-**VA** = *ava* 'a' 'to open' fr. *avata*; K17.583 "if you would **open** (*ava*) your mouth wider"
a.4 -----

Y-**LA** < Y-**LE** = *ylene* 'grow'; K09.276 "**grew** (*ylene*) very big?"

U-**RA** < U-**RE** = *urhea* 'brave, valiant' fr. *urheata*; K25.704 'so **brave** (*urheata*) a man'

NI = *niin* 'then'; K04.510 '**then** (*niin*) the heart pounds'

MI-**NE** < MI-**NI** = *miniä* 'daughter-in-law'; K08.080 "a **daughter-in-law** (*miniä*) never at all"

PI = *piä* 'hold'; K02.321 "**Hold** (*piä*) folk assemblies in the clouds"

NA = *naon* 'sister in law's'; K23.146 "your **sister-in-law's** (*naon*) calf is wailing"

SO = *soan* 'battle'; K30.047 'to help Ahti **in battle** (*soan*)'

KA = *käen* 'hand'; K02.298 'through the **hand** (*käen*) of the Almighty'

RA = *rauhan* 'in peace'; K32.371 "Grant **peace** (*rauha*) to the cattle"

E = *ei* 'not'; K02.253 'the Kaleva oats **not** (*ei*) grow'

SO = *soan* 'of war' from *sota*; K12.063 'to drink the beer **of war** (*soan*)'

a.5 -----

KE-**RA** < KE-**RE** = *kehreäs* 'spin'; K40.063 "**spin** (*kehreäs*) a filmy thread"

KE-**RA-SE** < KE-**RE-SE** = *kehreässe* 'spin into'; K40.063 "**spin** (*kehreäs*) a filmy thread"

SÄ = *säiet* 'strands'; not in K.

VI = *vihoa* 'hostility'; K23.557 'bins of threshed **hostility** (*vihoa*)'

MI = *miehe* 'en' 'in among men'; K04.404 "The word will not disappear **in among men** (*miehe* 'en)'"

a.6 -----

NI = *niin* 'so, thus'; K08.075 '**Thus** (*Niin*) a maiden in her father's house'

RA = *raahi* 'you have the heart'; K24.207 "**you** just do not **have the heart** (*raahi*) to whip your poor girl"

A = *aion* 'I will plan' fr. *aikoa* 'to plan, think'; K30.257 "**you thought** (*aioit*) you would freeze me"

HÄ = *hääät* 'a wedding'; K27.095 "you celebrated **the wedding** (*hääät*) like a wicked woman"

a.7 -----

KÄ-**MÄ** < KÄ-**ME** = *käymme* 'we shall visit'; K23.431 '**visit** (*käy*) the neighboring farm after asking leave'

Y = *yön* 'at dusk'; K18.042 'a girl working **at dusk** (*yön*), working at dawn'

Y = *yhen* 'same'; K07.137 'to get up at the **same** (*yhen*) time'

NE = *neion* 'maiden'; K10.099 "then you will get the **maiden** (*neion*) as your payment"

LO = *loi* 'she created' fr. *luoda*; K15.378 '**she fashioned** (*loi*) the man, shaped the fellow'

MI = *mie* 'me'; K07.327 "Get **me** (*mie*) to my own lands"

NO = *noin* 'thus'; K03.527 'uttered a word, spoke **thus** (*noin*)'

Glozel tablet-5: 'Peace! We shall fetch words to guard a chilly day.'

Image and Transcription Side B

Figure 11: Drawing of Glozel Tablet-5.

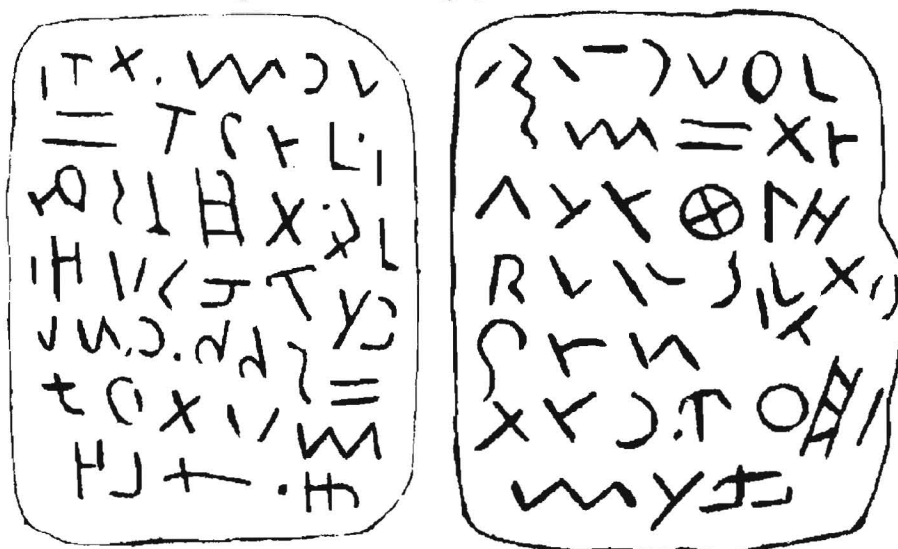


Figure 12: Glozel Tablet-5b transcription.

b.1	/ { \ -) VOL	Y PU-SE Ä MI PU KA ME VI
.2	W = XT ^ Y Y	KÄ-MÄ SÄ A PA RI NÄ PÄ
.3	⊕ ↑ H R V \ ~	A-ME U LÄ RA-TO VI Ä RÄ
.4	∫ I L < X	MA 1 VI PE A
.5	') ∫ T W X Y) .	Y PU JA PA MÄ A PÄ PU .
.6	T O A	HO ME RE
.7	/ W Y T -	Y KÄ-MÄ NÄ MI-LO NE

Glozel tablet-5: 'Peace! We shall fetch words to guard a chilly day.'

Details of Translation Side B

Table 5: Glozel Tablet-5b translation.

Line	Glozel	Old European	Finnish	English
b.1	Y PU- SE Ä MI PU- KA ME VI	Y PU- SI Ä MI PU- KE ME VI	Ylimäinen pursit äijä miehuuen putken me'en vien.	My very best vessels, plenty of manly red mead I shall take.
b.2	KÄ- MÄ SÄ A PA- RI NÄ PÄ	KÄ- ME SÄ A PA- RA NÄ PÄ	Käymme sä a'an parahin nauha pään.	We shall fetch you a woman's finest ribbons for the head.
b.3	A- ME U LÄ RA-TO VI Ä- RÄ	A- MA U LÄ RA-TO VI Ä- RE	Armahat urhot lähen: raitto vieä hääre'en.	Lovely champions I am setting out: a line of reindeer to transport a wedding sleigh.
b.4	MA I VI PE A	MA I VI PE A	Mahu yksi viien pe'et, aion.	It will fit one of five families, I think.
b.5	Y PU JA PA, MÄ A PÄ PU •	Y PU JA PA, MÄ A PÄ PU •	Ylimäinen pu'u ja paian, mä a'an pää-pu'u.	My very best gown and shirt, my woman's head-dress.
b.6	HO ME RE	HO ME RE	Hoi, meiän reen!	O, our sleigh!
b.7	Y KÄ- MÄ NÄ MI- LO NE	Y KÄ- ME NÄ MI- LU NE	Yön käymme nähä mielu neion.	At dusk we shall go to see a gracious maiden.

Changes to the vowel in the second syllable of Glozel.

Glozel	A	Ä	E	I	O	U	Y
Old European	E	E	I	A	U	O	A

Notes on Translation Side B

B2.5 NÄ 'I see' makes no sense, but the nearly identical sign NA means 'to marry' and 'lace, ribbon, band'. The two letters differ only in the amount of rotation. The next word PÄ means 'head, crown', which correctly describes a head band. To achieve vowel harmony, the scribe may have forced the first word to agree with the second.

b3.4 Raito, a Saami word, did not change the second vowel.

b.1 -----

Y < *ylimäinen* 'my very best'; K43.028 "my **very best** (*ylimäinen*) friend!"

PU-**SE** < PU-**SI** = *pursit* 'vessels'; K18.080 'the new **vessel** (*pursi*) sails'

U = *uuen* 'of new'; K18.363 with thousands of buttons **of new** (*uuen*) fur'

MI = *miehuuen* 'manly'; K35.046 'strike according to my manly (*miehuuen*) strength'

PU-**KA** < PU-**KE** = *putken* 'red'; K32.403 'root up **red** (*putken*) angelica'

ME = *me'en* 'mead'; K27.182 'the dark **mead** (*me'en*) to his own good luck'

VI = *vien* 'I shall take'; K31.359 "Shall I **take** (*vien*) him to Russia"

b.2 -----

KÄ-**MÄ** < KÄ-**ME** = *käymme* 'we shall go fetch' fr. *käydä*; K26.333 "I **will go fetch** (*käyn*) my father's sword"

SÄ = *sä* 'you' fr. *sinä*; K09.277 "At that time **you** (*sä*) were not big"

A = *a'an* 'woman's' from *akan*; K33.101 'the wretched **woman's** (*akan*) food'

PA-**RI** < PA-**RA** = *parahin* 'very finest'; K11.011 'He got to be the **very finest** (*parahin*) man'

Glozel tablet-5: 'Peace! We shall fetch words to guard a chilly day.'

NÄ < **NA** = *nauha* 'lace, ribbon'; K09.152 "as the tips **of** women's **laces** (*nauhan*)"

PÄ = *pään* 'for the head'; K06.099 'in readiness **for** Väinämöinen **head** (*pään*)'

b.3 -----

A-ME < **A-MA** = *armahat* 'lovely'; K23.750 'my **lovely** (*armahat*) dwelling place.

U = *urhot* 'champions' from *uro* 'man'; K26.329 'A **man** (*uro*) is not likely to pay attention to them'

LÄ = *lähen* 'I am setting out'; K12.081 "**I am setting out** (*lähen*) for the houses of North Farm"

RA-TO = *raitto* 'a line of reindeer'; Saami word, not in K, does not change vowels.

VI = *vieä* 'to transport'; K10.167 'into your boat **to transport** (*vieä*) him'

Ä-RÄ < **Ä-RE** = *hääre* 'en' 'wedding sleigh';

hää- 'wedding-' fr. *hää*t; K27.095 'you celebrated **the wedding** (*hää*t)'

re 'en' 'sleigh, of a sleigh' fr. *rekeä*; K03.108 "my poor **sleigh** (*re* 'en) to bits"

b.4 -----

MA = *mahu* 'it will fit'; K21.127 'The son-in-law **will** not **fit** (*mahu*) into the house'

I = *yksi* 'one'; K03.362 '**one** (*yks* ') is swift in striking'

VI = *viien* 'of five'; K18.228 '**five** (*viiet*) or six belt chains'

PE = *pe* 'et' 'families' fr. *pere*; K18.505 'the big **family** (*pere*) must be fed'

A = *aion* 'I think, intend, plan' from *aikoa*; K30.257 "**you thought** (*aioit*) you would freeze me"

b.5 -----

Y < *ylimäinen* 'my very best'; K42.120 "**my very best** (*ylimäinen*) friend!"

PU = *pu* 'u' 'dress, gown' from *puku*; not in K.

JA = *ja* 'and'; K03.284 'then got angry **and** (*ja*) felt shamed'

PA = *paian* 'shirt'; K15.253 'she gets her son's **shirt** (*paian*)'

MÄ = *mä* 'my'; K07.039 "If I build **my** (*mä*) house in the wind"

A = *a* 'an' 'woman's' from *akan*; K33.101 'the wretched **woman's** (*akan*) food'

PA = *pää* 'head'; K20.022 'its **head** (*pää*) swayed to and fro on the Kemi river'

PU = *pu* 'u' 'dress' fr. *puku*; not in K.

b.6 -----

HO = *hoi* 'O'; K22.393 "**O** (*Hoi*) sisters, my finches"

ME = *meiän* 'our'; K19.416 "**our** (*meiän*) moons gleam palely?"

RE = *reen* 'sleigh' from *rekeä*; K03.108 "my poor **sleigh** (*reen*) to bits"

b.7 -----

Y = *yön* 'at dusk'; K19.036 "Girl working **at dusk** (*yön*), working at dawn"

KA-MA < **KA-ME** = *käymme* 'we shall go' from *käydä*; K39.153 "**Shall we** now **go** (*käymme*) look"

NÄ = *nähdä* 'to see' fr. *nähdä*; K12.112 "to see (*nähdä*) with these eyes of mine"

MI-LO < **MI-LU** = *mielu* 'gracious'; K14.135 "O **gracious** (*mielu*) mistress of the forest"

NE = *neion* 'maiden'; K10.099 "then you will get the **maiden** (*neion*) as your payment"

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